

Abstract

Detecting a boundary between training sequences in a transmission

- 5 is an important operation. In many communications systems, there are no
special boundaries or markers to denote the end of one sequence and the
beginning of another. Correlation has been a commonly used technique to
detect sequences and a fall in the correlation can be used to indicate such
boundaries, but classical correlation can be slow and a significant portion of
- 10 the new sequence is received prior to the boundary being detected. A
method and apparatus is presented that allows rapid detection of the
boundary and only a small amount of the new sequence needs to be
received prior to the detection of the boundary. Additionally, the method and
apparatus can be used to detect the presence of a transmission packet on
- 15 the communications medium.